

tion of Dr. Anderson and those with him in going to the locality of this fern and securing additional material when it was not possible for me to do so. To Mr. Morgan, who in modest pursuit of his interest in local ferns as a hobby and through his keen observation has made a notable contribution to our knowledge of plant distribution in North America, we owe praise and encouragement.

DUKE UNIVERSITY.

The *Ophioglossum* of the Falkland Islands and the Relationships and Distribution of *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides*

ROBERT T. CLAUSEN

George Hiram Snyder of Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, New York, collected four plants of *Ophioglossum* on West Falkland Island in 1853. These were included in his herbarium which was donated to Cornell University in 1946 by Dr. Rousseau Flower. According to Dr. Flower, Mr. Snyder was able to visit the Falklands and other localities in the southern hemisphere by obtaining passage on a cattle-boat. The specimens of *Ophioglossum* appear most similar to *O. crotalophoroides*, but are much more robust. The note on the original label indicates that these plants were abundant on West Falkland Island. This locality, at about lat. 52° S., is more than seventeen degrees south of the southernmost locality cited under *O. crotalophoroides* in my "Monograph of the Ophioglossaceae."¹ Also it is the southernmost locality known for any species of *Ophioglossum*.

The Swedish geologist, T. Halle, while a member of the Swedish Magellanic Expedition, 1907-1909, collected *O. crotalophoroides* on Speedwell Island and at Cerritos on East Falkland Island. Christensen² reported these

¹ Mem. Torr. Club 19, no. 2. 1938.

² Arkiv för Bot. 10²: 3, 33. 1910.